



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/531,657	03/20/2000	Seng-Wook Sim	P992092	5850

33942 7590 11/20/2002

CHA & REITER  
411 HACKENSACK AVE, 9TH FLOOR  
HACKENSACK, NJ 07601

EXAMINER

MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2683

DATE MAILED: 11/20/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/531,657	Applicant(s) SIM ET AL.	
	Examiner Brandon J Miller	Art Unit 2683	

- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address -

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
     a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
         1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
         2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.  
         3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
     \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
     a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                 | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____   |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)        | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:  |

Art Unit: 2683

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-9, and 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada in view of Lee and Haneda.

Regarding claim 1 Tada teaches inputting and processing user information for a digital mobile station (see col. 1, lines 10-16) that includes a touch screen (see col. 3, lines 63-66), and a control for processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen (see col. 4, lines 13-20). Tada also teaches displaying and storing touch panel data if more touch panel data is detected within a time period (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada does not teach a timer for starting a counter having a predetermined, periodic time period in response to a digital mobile station entering a write input mode, detecting touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel was input during an interval of a predetermined time period, touch screen data generated within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, determining whether a next touch screen data is generated from a touch screen panel within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, or processing information for a digital mobile station. Lee teaches a timer for starting a counter having a predetermined time period in response to entering an input mode (see

Art Unit: 2683

abstract), detecting touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel was input during an interval of a predetermined time period (see abstract and col. 4, lines 26-30), touch screen input generated within a predetermined time period during an input mode (see abstract, col. 3, lines 30-36), determining whether a next touch screen data is generated from a touch screen panel within a predetermined time period during an input mode (see abstract and col. 4, lines 26-30). Haneda teaches processing information for a digital mobile station and a write input mode (see abstract and col. 1, lines 6-9 & 63-67). Haneda also teaches a predetermined periodic time period (see col. 6, lines 14-16 and FIG. 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to a timer for starting a counter having a predetermined, periodic time period in response to a digital mobile station entering a write input mode, detecting touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel was input during an interval of a predetermined time period, touch screen data generated within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, determining whether a next touch screen data is generated from a touch screen panel within a predetermined time period during a write input mode, and processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of mobile devices.

Regarding claim 2 Tada teaches connecting touch screen data with a next touch screen data as a continuous input (col. 2, lines 41-45).

Regarding claim 3 Tada does not teach a predetermined time period that is determined so that processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel does not interfere with another predetermined time period. Lee teaches a predetermined time period assigned to a control for processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel (abstract and col. 1,

Art Unit: 2683

lines 56-59). Haneda teaches determining an optimal predetermined time period (see col. 6, lines 15-20). Haneda also teaches multiple predetermined references (see col. 5, lines 32-34). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include a predetermined time period that is determined so that processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel does not interfere with another predetermined time period because this would allow for a digital mobile device capable of inputting and processing user information to have multiple functions.

Regarding claim 5 Lee teaches a predetermined time period required for sampling touch screen data (see col. 1, lines 55-59).

Regarding claim 6 Haneda teaches a predetermined time period that can be set (see col. 6, lines 15-20).

Regarding claim 7 Tada teaches inputting and processing user information for a digital mobile station (see col. 1, lines 10-16) that includes a touch screen (see col. 3, lines 63-66), and a control for processing touch screen data generated from touch screen (see col. 4, lines 13-20). Tada teaches a write input mode for a portable device (see col. 1, lines 11-16). Tada teaches determining whether the generated touch screen data is one continuous input (see col. 2, lines 30-32). Tada also teaches displaying and storing the generated touch screen data in a display and memory (see col. 6, lines 28-35 and Fig. 1). Tada does not teach determining whether a predetermined, periodic period of time has occurred, determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has occurred, if the generated touch screen data is one continuous line within the predetermined time period, or processing information for a digital mobile station. Lee teaches determining whether a predetermined of time has occurred (see

Art Unit: 2683

abstract and col. 4, lines 26-30), determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has occurred (see abstract, col. 3, lines 30-36), if the generated touch data is or is not input within a predetermined time period (see col. 1, lines 55-58). Haneda teaches processing information for a digital mobile station and setting a write input mode (see abstract and col. 1, lines 6-9 & 63-67). Haneda also teaches a predetermined periodic period of time (see col. 6, lines 14-16 and FIG. 5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include determining whether a predetermined, periodic period of time has occurred, determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has occurred, if the generated touch screen data is one continuous line within the predetermined time period, or processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of digital mobile devices.

Regarding claim 8 Lee teaches a detected touch screen data within a predetermined time period (see abstract, col. 3, lines 30-36).

Regarding claim 9 Tada, Lee and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 11 Tada teaches processing user information inputted through a touch screen for a portable digital device (see col. 1, lines 10-16 and col. 3, lines 63-66). Tada teaches a digital mobile station in a write input mode (see col. 1, lines 11-16). Tada also teaches displaying generated touch screen data in a display by connecting a series of touch screen data generated at a time period if the touch screen data generated at the time period is a continuous input (see col. 6, lines 28-35 and Fig. 1). Tada does not teach a timer for repeatedly detected

Art Unit: 2683

touch screen data during an interval of a predetermined, periodic time period while a digital mobile station is in a write input mode, or processing information for a digital mobile station.

Lee teaches teach a timer for repeatedly detected touch screen data during an interval of a predetermined, periodic time period while mobile station is in an input mode (see abstract, col. 1, lines 55-58 and col. 3 lines 29-31). Haneda teaches processing information for a digital mobile station (see col. 1, lines 6-9 & 63-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include a timer for repeatedly detected touch screen data during an interval of a predetermined, periodic time period while a digital mobile station is in a write input mode, or processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of mobile devices.

Regarding claim 12 Tada, Lee and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 14 Tada, Lee, and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 5 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 15 Tada, Lee, and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 6 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Claims 4, 10, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada in view of Lee, Haneda and Koike.

Regarding claim 4 Tada does not teach a predetermined time period set at one time slot, using multiple predetermined references, and a time slot in a processor of a mobile telephone. Lee teaches a predetermined time period set at one time slot (see col. 1, lines 55-59). Haneda

Art Unit: 2683

teaches using multiple predetermined references (see col. 1, lines 6-9 & 63-67). Koike also teaches a processor for a mobile phone (see col. 10, lines 21-22 and Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include a predetermined time period set at one time slot, using multiple predetermined references time slot in a processor of a mobile telephone because this would allow a digital mobile device capable of inputting and processing user information to function as a mobile phone.

Regarding claim 10 Tada, Lee, Haneda and Koike teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 13 Tada, Lee, Haneda and Koike teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 7, and 11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37



Art Unit: 2683

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

### *Conclusion*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Nakashima U.S Patent No. 6,369,807 discloses an online character entry device.

Sakamoto U.S. Patent No. 5,389, 745 discloses a handwriting input apparatus for inputting handwritten data from unspecified direction.

Hawkins U.S. Patent No. 6,295,372 discloses a method and apparatus for handwriting input on a pen based palmtop computing device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.


Application/Control Number: 09/531,657

Page 9

Art Unit: 2683

\*\*\*

November 13, 2002

  
WILLIAM TROST  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800